

long and falciform; its length is always much greater than the distance from its base to the upper edge of the rostrum (fig. 2).

All the appendages are noticeably more slender in the specimens examined than in specimens of *P. bonnieri* of similar size. The basal lobe of the antennule (stylocerite) is narrower and more produced forwards than in *P. bonnieri*, and there is a slight angulation of its anterior edge which seems to be constant in all the specimens examined (fig. 2). The type specimens of Spence Bate's *P. falcipes* undoubtedly belong to this species.

The Museum collection includes twenty-five specimens of this species from various localities off the east coast of North America, received from the U.S. National Museum and from the collection of the Rev. Canon Norman.

LXXII.—On *Cercocebus aterrimus* and *Cercocebus albigena*.
By ERNST SCHWARZ.

IN 1906 Mr. Pocock described a new species of *Cercocebus* which he called *C. hamlyni*, and which was said to have come from the Upper Congo (this journal, ser. 7, vol. xviii. 1906). This animal still lives at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. It is distinguished by its long whiskers, the peak-shaped sagittal crest, the flesh-coloured naked parts (only a few tan spots in the face), and the light colour, which presents a striking contrast to the dusky coloration of the other members of the genus. When recently visiting the Zoological Gardens at Rotterdam I was greatly astonished to find there two examples of *Cercocebus* which in external form fully agreed with the specimen living in London, while their colour was entirely different. One of them was glossy black all over, only the very long whiskers being greyish brown, with black naked parts. The second specimen was quite white, with pinkish naked parts, with only two tan spots between the brown eyes. Both came, as Dr. Büttikofer kindly informed me, from somewhere on the Upper Congo, and were labelled *Cercocebus aterrimus*, Oudem. A third specimen, fully agreeing with the type of *C. hamlyni*, lives in the Antwerp Zoological Gardens. I must add that in 1899 Dr. Selater described a *Cercocebus congicus* from a monkey he had seen at the Antwerp Gardens, which was stated to be from Stanley Falls, Congo, and which had flesh-coloured naked parts, and was "remarkable for its prominent crest on the middle of the head and the long hairs on the cheeks";

these latter were white, as seen from the full description as well as from the photograph in the text.

It is quite obvious that all these monkeys present different stages of albinism of the same species, *C. aterrimus*, first described by Oudemans in 1890. The original description is excellent, and points out all the differences which separate it from *C. albigena*, together with a female of which the type specimen was received at the Zoological Gardens, the Hague.

The differences are: *C. albigena* has soft dull black hair and a mantle on the shoulders, while in *C. aterrimus* the fur is coarse, glossy black, and the mantle is absent. There is also present a long brow-fringe in *C. albigena*, but not in *C. aterrimus*. The cheeks of *C. albigena* are quite short-haired, whereas *C. aterrimus* possesses long greyish-brown whiskers partly concealing the ears. In *C. albigena* the crest is occipital in position and broad behind; in *C. aterrimus* the crest is quite vertical in the centre of the crown and pointed.

It so happens that this same species (*C. aterrimus*) has had bestowed upon it another name. When making some remarks on *C. albigena* (Nov. Zool. vol. vii. 1900) Mr. Lydekker mistook the description of *C. aterrimus*, which he referred to a monkey in the British Museum belonging to *C. albigena albigena*, as will be shown below. This monkey has a distinct brow-fringe, no whiskers, a mantle, and an occipital crest, while the monkey he described and figured as *C. albigena rothschildi* undoubtedly is the same as *C. aterrimus* of Oudemans, having no mane nor superciliary fringe, being black all over except the long greyish-brown whiskers, and having the characteristic peak-shaped crest on the crown found in *C. aterrimus*. The British Museum possesses an adult specimen which agrees in all details with *C. aterrimus*, but which unfortunately has no skull. It was collected by Mr. Simpson at Bena Dibebe, Lukenye River, South Central Congo. This is the eighth specimen of this species known to me, but the only one with exact locality. Most probably *C. aterrimus* inhabits the large basin south of the Central Congo, the district of the Sankuru River, Lukenye River, &c. The fact that two specimens (the types of both *C. aterrimus* and *C. conqicus*) were said to be from Stanley Falls only confirms me in this opinion. Possibly *Cercocebus aterrimus* occurs together with a subspecies of *Cercocebus albigena*, which is met with from the Cameroons to the Lake District, though it would seem to me that *C. albigena* and its subspecies live rather north of the Congo and in the Lake District, while the species

in question inhabits the country south of the great river. It is specifically distinct from *Cercocebus albigena*.

It is necessary now to settle the question of the local races of *Cercocebus albigena* itself. Lydekker (1900) and Pocock (1906) have considered the subject, but both have arrived at wrong conclusions, principally as they mixed up *C. aterrimus* with this species.

The type of *C. albigena*, Gray, is in the British Museum. It is a young animal, stated to be from "West Africa," and comes, as I suppose, from somewhere on the Lower Congo. A second specimen collected by Du Chaillu fully agrees with it.

They are both black, with a sooty brown mane on the shoulders, the region between the shoulders being darker. The occipital crest is black for its greater part, and only quite behind is it sooty brown. The arms are black, the cheeks greyish; the thighs are sooty brown, only slightly darker than the mane, the feet black. This form must stand as *Cercocebus albigena albigena*, Gray. It inhabits the Lower Congo region.

The second set of specimens comes from Eastern Africa: Uganda (2 specimens); Mpanga Forest (2 specimens); Lake Tanganyika (type of *C. a. johnstoni*, Lyd.); Lake Mweru (type of *C. jamrachi*, Poc.). They are very similar to the preceding ones, but the mane is somewhat lighter, the region between the shoulders not darker, and there are more brown hairs in the occipital crest. The thighs are black or brownish black. One specimen from Lake Tanganyika, the type of *C. a. johnstoni*, does not well agree with this description, the coat being much shorter and the mane very dark. This latter feature, as Prof. O. Neumann pointed out, is due to the youth of the specimen; a young animal from the Welle River justifies this view. The condition of the fur most probably is the consequence of the animal having been kept in captivity. The type of *C. jamrachi*, Pocock, has a distinct brow-fringe, a mane, and an occipital crest, the condition of the fur being quite as in *C. albigena*. It is white all over, with pinkish naked parts and, curiously enough, brown eyes like all the albinistic forms of *C. aterrimus* I have seen. I have no doubt in referring it to *C. albigena*, and, as it comes from the eastern part of its range, to subspecies *johnstoni*, Lyd. *Cercocebus albigena johnstoni* inhabits the Upper Congo and the Lake District from Uganda in the north to Lake Mweru in the south.

Mr. Lydekker, finally, mentions a specimen from Cameroons which he believed to be *C. albigena albigena*. It has a very long light brownish-grey mane, is scarcely darker between the shoulders, and the occipital crest is formed, to a considerable extent, of brownish hairs; in fact, the longest hairs of the crest are brownish grey. The thighs are tinged with greyish brown, though they are not so distinctly differentiated from the general colour as in *C. a. albigena*. On the arms there is a number of light hairs and some with light tips. The underside of the body is not brown as in the other subspecies, but of a greyish tint. Mr. Pocock notes this specimen in his monograph of the genus *Cercocebus*, but he doubts its having come from the Cameroons. At the Berlin Zoological Gardens I remember having seen some Mangabeys of this kind which came from the Cameroons, and, like the specimen in question, had a remarkably light mantle. I think this form is a distinct local race of *C. albigena*; but before bestowing a name on it I want to see some more material.

The species of Mangabeys treated in this paper are therefore:

A. *Cercocebus aterrimus*, Oudemans. *Hab.* Central Congo Basin.

Syn. *Cercocebus congeticus*, Scl.
C. hamlyni, Poc.
C. albigena rothschildi, Lyd.
C. albigena, Jentink.

B. *Cercocebus albigena*, Gray. *Distr.* Cameroons to Uganda and Lake Mweru.

1. *C. a. albigena*, Gray. *Hab.* Lower Congo.
2. *C. a. johnstoni*, Lyd. *Hab.* Upper Congo to Uganda and Lake Mweru.

Syn. *C. aterrimus*, O. Neun.
C. jamrachi, Poc.

3. *C. a. subsp.* *Hab.* Cameroons.

Syn. *C. a. albigena*, Lyd.

I may add that the only white monkey of the genus *Cercoptes* known to me is a male of *C. æthiops*, L., in the Zoological Gardens, Frankfurt-a./M. It has pinkish naked parts, red eyes, but a blue scrotum. It has been figured by the late Direktor Schoepf in the 'Leipziger Illustrierte Zeitung' (August 8th, 1907) under the name of *C. albobularis*.